

NOTIFICATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,
LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS

for the famous

WEBER & ALLISON**PIANOS**

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.



DE VILLIERS
ILLUSIONIST.

WITH HIS COMPANY OF SONG, DANCE AND MUSICAL ARTISTES
TABLEAUX VIVANTS, ETC.**MOVING THEATRE,****KOWLOON**

(NEXT TO POST-OFFICE)

MATINEE! MATINEE!!

TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

EVENING PERFORMANCE

AT 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW AT 6 P.M.

FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE.

All Performances:—2 solid hours' entertainment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

EVENING 8.15 P.M.		MATINEES 5 OR 6 P.M.	
1st Class	\$1.50	1st Class	\$1.00
2nd "	1.00	2nd "	0.70
3rd "	0.50	3rd "	0.40
Gallery (Asiaties only)	0.25	Gallery (Asiaties only)	0.15

Children under 10 years of age—Soldiers and Sailors in uniform:—Half-Price to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes only.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1916.

[178]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	\$6.00
Return " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	4.00
Return " (available also for return by night steamer)	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HONGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

SUNDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1916.

10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.
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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,851.	S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,006.
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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 558 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 563 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m.; and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [178]

THE TORPEDOING OF THE "YASAKA MARU."

PARTICULARS OF THE OUTRAGE.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is in receipt of a message from the Company's Agent at Port Said regarding the destruction of the *Yasaka Maru*. It states that as the steamer was navigating a dangerous zone a special outlook was maintained on the bridge and at various places on the main deck. Notwithstanding this precaution, on December 21st, at 2.35 p.m., a torpedo, evidently discharged by an enemy submarine, which was not in sight, suddenly struck the steamer forward on the port side and exploded.

Although taken completely by surprise the Captain at once issued the necessary orders to the crew, and put the engines fullspeed astern. The crew behaved admirably, carrying out the orders with splendid precision. By going astern full speed, all who were in the engine-room were able to get on deck in three minutes. The boats were at once lowered. At the same time, distress signals were hoisted and the crew took their positions. Life-belts were distributed to the passengers. A wireless message was sent out and a reply was obtained. The boats were abandoned the steamer in ten minutes. The Captain with his log-book was the last to leave the steamer. The boats remained near the steamer until she sank.

Soon after the steamer was torpedoed two periscopes—one long and the other short—were sighted within 400 feet of the steamer. The periscopes were then seen to move to the stern of the submarine. This may have been in order to discharge another torpedo if the first proved a failure. The steamer sank at 3.24 p.m. At this time, the conning-tower of a submarine was visible a mile away, but no flag was hoisted.

The Captain then ordered all the boats to be fastened together. He was in the first boat and, setting a sail, he headed for the south-east. In response to the wireless message, all the passengers and crew were picked up by a French gunboat by midnight. From the close of day to the evening, the enemy submarine appeared to threaten the refugees by firing and showing its periscopes at intervals within a few yards of the boats. The conning tower of the submarine never reappeared.

Thanks to the calm and self-reliant attitude of the Captain and the crew even the women and children, in other words, the majority of the passengers, showed no fear. The Commanders of the British and the French warships in Port Said have expressed admiration of the courage and resourcefulness shown by the crew, affording proof of their excellent training. The passengers have enthusiastically endorsed the admiration expressed for the Commander.

A somewhat similar message has been received from the Captain of the *Yasaka Maru*. It contains the following additional details:—The nationalities of the passengers are English 74; Japanese 7; French 14; Indian 2; Swiss 3; Belgian 1; Spanish 1; Luxembourg 2; American 1; Anglo-Indians 4 and Chinese 11—in all 120. The French armed tow-boat arrived on the scene from Port Said at midnight. All the passengers and crew were safely transferred to her. In spite of the lack of provisions and accommodation, the refugees were most hospitably treated.

The Captain adds that the Commanders of the French and the British war vessels did everything they could to succour the castaways. The Commander of the British Squadron rendered particularly valuable assistance, superintending the transfer to a tugboat of the Suez Canal Company and arranging for hotel accommodation, etc. When the French tow-boat passed the flagship of the French Squadron, the crew of the latter cheered and the band played the "Kimigayo."

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.

RESIGNATION OF TWO MINISTERS.

The Austrian Ministers of the Interior of Commerce and of Finance have resigned.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that Moderates in political circles of Vienna are concerned, believing the resignations indicate that Germany's control is extending to the interior administration. The new Ministers have a strong German leaning. The resignation of the Minister of Commerce is attributed to his strong opposition to an economic union with Germany. His successor, von Spitzmuller, is in intimate financial relations with Hergert in Helleferrich. It is surmised the serious happenings necessitate these changes, which are interpreted as similar to those which filled the Austrian army with German tools and sympathisers.

The Austrian Parliament has not met since the opening of the War and the nation is without the means of influencing Government. The public connect this crisis with the Kaiser's visit to Vienna though the German newspapers suggest that the visit was for the purpose of discussing the ownership of conquered Serbian territory and the possibility of inducing Serbia to conclude peace.

The financial condition of Austria-Hungary is most serious. War loans raised in 10 months have only aggregated £52,000,000, and the money was mostly compulsory commandeered bank savings.

An Austrian Socialist manifesto says:—We have become slaves. We are compelled to be enthusiastic. Czechs, Italians and Salvomians are forced to make manifestation of patriotism and subscribe to war loans. We don't want an Austrian victory, we want her defeated. Austria declared war under the pretext of delivering Poland and she now wants to subject it to Hapsburg dictatorship. If a real Parliament existed in Austria the shameful ultimatum to Serbia would never have been sent. We now commence to fight for a republic. We want revolution not war, and after the war we will initiate the French Revolution. Austria can only live by the ruin of the house of Hapsburg. The manifesto declares that the annexing of Belgium and French territory is a crime, and concludes by stating that Austria is suffering terribly by the war and will be the first country ruined by it.

WAR NEWS.
NEW LABOUR MOVE.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Labour correspondent foretells that the new labour triplice of miners, railwaymen and transport workers will avoid labour disputes in war time, and will afterwards be used as a weapon to maintain existing wages and the organisation of labour, holding that war business should be made permanent.

SEIZING THE HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Official announcement is now made in Germany that all persons who do not by March 31st, 1916, hand over to the authorities all copper, brass, and nickel articles in their possession will be guilty of a felony, be punished accordingly, and have the articles forcibly taken from them.

For the present they have only to hold themselves in readiness to deliver the articles when called for. Hitherto, says the *Mail*, Germans have had to do nothing but give up their objects voluntarily and submit lists of those still in their own hands. The following are some of the things which must be reported during the next three months:—Jam pots, Cooking utensils, Washing cauldrons, Stove rovers, Wine coolers, Door knobs, Bath tubs, Boilers, Trays, Fireirons.

TEN THOUSAND MILES OF ALLIED TRENCHES.

Mr. H. Warner Allen, Special Correspondent of the *British Press* with the French Army in the course of a dispatch dated December 27th:—In the section of the French lines that I have just been visiting, there are already, on a front of just over 10 miles, slightly over 234 miles of trenches. To make certainly still more sure, another 40 miles of other trenches are being dug, so that by the end of the year there will be in that neighbourhood 280 miles of trenches on 10 miles of front. Elsewhere, a certain division has 260 miles of trenches to look after, while a certain Army Corps has 450 miles. Taking these figures into consideration, one will certainly be under the mark in estimating that there are 20 miles of trenches to every mile of front, so that between Switzerland and the North Sea the British and French Armies have at least 10,000 miles of trenches to guard and keep in order.

WAR IN THE "PEACE SHIP."

A wireless message from str. *Oscar II.*, via Land's End, on December 12th, read as follows:—

A serious discussion has developed among the members of Mr. Ford's peace party on board. Mr. Ford's peace party, which consisted of 25 of the party signed a manifesto against President Wilson's policy of preparedness as advocated in his recent Message to Congress. They endeavoured to procure the signatures of all the delegates, but nine held out, and an angry discussion followed. Mr. Ford himself had signed the manifesto, but he could not go to the lengths advocated by the Aked faction, who suggested that those not signing should be unloaded at the first port. He announced that, regardless of individual views, every member of the mission would continue to be a welcome guest throughout the trip. Several of the recalcitrants, however, stated to-day that, owing to the insulting behaviour of the others, they would quit the ship at Christiania and return forthwith to America.

THE SINKING OF THE "UNDINE."

A BREEZY LETTER FROM HERO OF THE FEAT.

Lieutenant-Commander F. N. A. Cromie, who was personally decorated by the Tsar with the Cross of St. George, in a letter to his mother, says:—

On Wednesday the Tsar came to inspect the fortifications and the submarine. I had a very pleasant surprise in being decorated by him with the St. George's Cross and the Order of St. Anna. The best war order they have. Five men of my crew got the silver cross. So we have not done so badly in our two months out here. We did the first two days out with "fla," and so directed operations from my bunk. We met a German submarine and had to dive in a hurry, and found ourselves down at 140ft. before I could get out of bed to take charge. The third day we found a lot of "wood" outside neutral waters, and after a short chase we made a lovely bonfire, being unable to sink the staff. The "inhabitants" left hurriedly, leaving a small puppy dog which we rescued. Its father was a great Dane and its mother a pug, but considering it is a "Hun," it is not half bad, and is a great favourite.

Nothing travels by daylight since our last raid on the "hen run," so my special haunt was very dull, and I gave it up after four days, and tried another spot where I knew train ferries must pass. We had an exciting chase, but it was spoilt by two big destroyers and a cruiser turning up. Guessing that they would come back again I lay low, and sure enough I caught the *Undine* in the afternoon. The first shot stopped her and put her on fire, but she was not going down quickly enough, so avoiding the destroyer that was after us, I dived under the *Undine's* stern and gave her another from the other side. It was a very fine sight, and made one feel that one did not care a— for the destroyers firing at one all the time. We arrived in covered with ice.

The Emperor was very polite and nice, and said our work had made all the difference to the country. In the evening we dined with all the Kings and Princes, etc., in the train, which was a palatial affair. We sat down at one table and still left room for waiting. Nearly all spoke English, and said all sorts of meanie things, and I showed a menu card as a souvenir, but had not the check to ask for signatures.

Being a Chevalier of St. George, I am pretty safe, as no one can arrest me without an armed escort and band to take me to prison, and both of these are pretty scarce now. I think I told you that the other cross gave me the right to go into girls' schools and taste the food, and express my opinion! I only hope now that we shall not be at sea on 25th November (St. George's night), when all members of the Order dine in the Palace and take the plate home with them as souvenirs!

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. L. P. Ridgway, of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, has been recommended for a commission and will leave on the 17th instant for home, via Siberia.

The *N.C. Daily News* says that Dr. J. W. Jackson, of the firm of Drs. Jackson, Hanwell, Jackson & Neild, joined the R.A.M.C. while at home on leave, and is now in Malta holding a commission as Lieutenant.

CRISIS THAT HAS PASSED.

FLEET AT SALONIKA CLEARS FOR ACTION.

A despatch from the Salonika correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, dated November 28th, which was mailed in order to escape the pro-German censorship, gives irrefutable facts to show how the crisis then arose.

The Greek authorities at the outset showed evidence of veiled hostility. The prices of goods were doubled and trebled, and super-taxes were imposed on railway transport. Then the Greeks demanded payment in gold. The Allies submitted. Then the Allies rented houses and hired horses and vehicles, and the Greek military stopped in and claimed them for their own uses. The Greek defences at Salonika Bay were secretly strengthened; submarine mines were secretly stored; and trenches and entanglements were constructed on the heights facing the camps of the Allies. Even the Greek artillery were trained thereon. Greek officers openly discussed when the Germans would arrive to help drive the Allies into the sea. Officers favouring the Allies were removed from their posts or were sent to distant stations. Greek troops occupied the newly fortified position threatening the Allies' only line of retreat. Then came the threat of M. Scoulovidis, the Greek Premier, to disarm, and the threat of the Allies to blockade on November 18th.

The correspondent proceeds:—"The situation at Salonika on November 21st was so critical owing to the Greek military activities that the Allies suspected them of preparing for an immediate attack. The fleet of the Allies cleared for action and shipping was ordered to sail. A constant watch was kept all night long, for nothing happened. Thereafter the negotiations were resumed on the French basis."

WORTHLESS GREEK PROMISES.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, telegraphing later to the *Daily Telegraph*, says that the Allies will probably obtain their minimum demands from Greece, but they will only hold it by intimidation. The obstacles are almost insuperable. The chief wire-puller is Dr. Streit, an ex-Minister of Austrian descent, whose strategy tripped A. Venizelos. Thousands of Greek officers and civil servants, and tens of thousands of their friends, are propagating the "mailed fist" doctrine. Every type of spies and contingents of contrabandists thwart the Allies. At every turn Government agents frustrate efforts to track the treacherous enemy to their lairs.

"It is wrong to suppose that King Constantine is alone blameworthy for misleading a chivalrous people," continues Dr. Dillon. "The actual antipathy to Anglo-France is widespread. The fact is, Greece may be cowed into passive resistance, but her promises are worthless. The military situation is grave."

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setu & Co., in their report for the fortnight ending January 13th state:—

COTTON.—Nothing to report: Unsold stock is estimated at about 675 packages. Closing quotations \$27 to \$30 per pound. INDIAN YARN.—The intimation of the revolutionary movement from the interior, in which a friction with the troops for the present slackness in demand for yarn. The near approach of the Chinese New Year is, in some measure, also responsible for the quietness of the market. The prices show no change and sales are reported of 100 bales No. 10s, 125 bales of No. 12s, and 100 bales of No. 20s as under:—

50 bales Greaves, No. 10s, at \$24 to \$27 per bale; 50 bales Union, No. 10s, at \$27 per bale; 25 bales Crescent, No. 12s, at \$108 per bale; 25 bales Currimbohy, No. 12s, at \$105 per bale; 25 bales Dawn, No. 12s, at \$106 per bale; 50 bales Greaves, No. 12s, at \$101 per bale; 100 bales Sun, No. 20s, at \$131 per bale. In all about 325 bales. Unsold stock is estimated at about 41,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock about 18,000 bales.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned, have joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and are posted as follows:—
No. 1957 Sapper A. Aitchison to Engineer Company.
No. 1958 Sapper J. B. Speirs to Engineer Company.
No. 1959 Sapper J. Weir to Engineer Company.

KING'S PARK RANGE.
2.—The Range is allotted to the H.K.V.R. from 2 p.m. till dusk on 22nd, and from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. on 23rd inst.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day.
7.30 a.m.—Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order date 8th December, 1915.—Morse flag and Heliograph practice at Headquarters.
2.30 p.m.—Musketry at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps Order No. 2 dated January 10th, 1916.
Remainder, nil.

DEPART.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
Next for duty: H.K.V.R.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—
Next for duty: H.K.V.R.
G. E. Szwed, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WATKIN, O.O., H.K.V.R.

Prisoners of War Camp Guard and Gun Club Hill Detachment. The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. to-day.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

Saturday, 15th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.
Sunday, 16th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.
Monday, 17th instant, Section 1 of "C" Co.
Tuesday, 18th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.
Wednesday, 19th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.
Thursday, 20th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.

GUN CLUB HILL.

Saturday, 15th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.
Sunday, 16th instant, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.
Monday, 17th instant, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.
Tuesday, 18th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.
Wednesday, 19th instant, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.
Thursday, 20th instant, Section 1 of "C" Company.

PARADES.

"C" Co. will parade for field exercises on Sunday, 16th inst., as in Corps Order No. 4.
"A" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Monday, 17th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

"B" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

"B" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Friday, 21st inst., at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground on Monday, 17th inst., Wednesday, 19th inst., and Thursday, 20th inst., at 5.15 p.m., under Sergt-Major Bond. Dress: Drill order.

"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 5.15 p.m. under Sergt-Major Cooke. Dress: Drill order.

The Signalling Section will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, 17th inst., Wednesday, 19th inst., and Friday, 21st inst., at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

FIELD EXERCISES.

Field exercises will be carried out by "B" Co. on Sunday, 23rd inst. Further orders will be issued.

POSTINGS.

Pte. G. T. M. Edkins, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 577 and posted to Co. "A" Sec. 2.

Pte. G. Ireland, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 578 and posted to Co. "A" Sec. 1.

Pte. P. H. Rolfe, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 579 and posted to Co. "C" Sec. 4.

Pte. T. Oliphant, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 580 and posted to Co. "B" Sec. 4.

Pte. A. Stevenson, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 581 and posted to Co. "A" Sec. 1.

Pte. J. R. Capell, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 582 and posted to Co. "A" Sec. 3.

RESIGNATION.

Pte. H. P. Thomas, Co. "B" Sec. 3, is permitted to resign, having left the Colony.

TRANSFERS.

Pte. A. Smith, Co. "C" Sec. 2, is transferred to H.K.V.C. Engineer Section.

ORDERLY SERGEANT.

Orderly Sergeant from the morning of the 15th instant to the morning of the 21st inst.—Sergeant J. C. Mackay.
G. K. H. Bawron, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MOUNTED POLICE.

In the event of there being a sufficient number of men in the Police Reserve who are experienced Horsemen and who, in addition, either have horses or ponies of their own or can obtain same in case of need, the formation of a detachment of Mounted Police will be considered. Communications should be addressed direct to this office.

PARADES, 5.30 P.M.

Saturday, January 15th.—Combined Parade of all ranks, except medical examples, and recruits at Central Police Station, 2.45 p.m. sharp.

Monday, January 17th.—No. 4 Company and all recruits.

Tuesday, January 18th.—No. 3 and Ambulance Companies.

Wednesday, January 19th.—No. 2 Company.

Thursday, January 20th.—No. 1 Company.

Friday, January 21st.—No. 4 Company and all Recruits.

DEFAULTERS.

For carrying their rifles in a slovenly manner and contrary to orders when in uniform in public, ten P.-cs. have been ordered extra drill for one hour.

ANNUAL DINNER.

Inspectors and Sergeants are required to be prepared to discuss the details of the annual Dinner when attending the Range on Sunday, January 16th.

SPECIAL SERVICE STAFF.

With reference to orders of August 26th to 27th, members who have joined since that date are required to advise this office in writing of their qualifications and practical knowledge in such matters as Photography, Surveying, Motor-Car Driving, Electricity, First Aid, Languages, Riding, Driving Maxim or Machine Gun work, Seamanship, etc.

F. O. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

NEW JAW FOR WOUNDED MAN.

One of the wounded Canadian soldiers who have recently returned to Toronto had his lower jaw partly carried away by a fragment of shell at Ypres, causing terrible disfigurement.

It was decided at the General Hospital to endeavour to "build up" a new jaw. To this end the doctors removed a piece of one of the wounded man's ribs and built it into the face where the jawbone had been. The wound is said to be healing well and the operation is regarded as entirely successful.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.
POSSESSION OF BOMB-CASES.

Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday delivered his decision in the case in which Ko Shu was charged with being in unlawful possession of 15 bomb-cases in Hill Road. The Magistrate convicted the defendant but said he was not satisfied that he was a party to the plot. He proposed to discharge him conditionally on his finding two sureties of \$100 each to appear for sentence when called upon and to be of good behaviour. Defendant was meanwhile remanded. Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendant. Detective-Inspector M. O'Sullivan appearing for the police.

CHINESE POSTMAN CHARGED WITH THEFT.

A Chinese postman was prosecuted by the Postmaster-General for the larceny of \$50 worth of miscellaneous articles, including wearing apparel, sideboard covers, pipe-in-case, etc. Mr. Smith (Assistant Postmaster-General) appeared to prosecute, and said that he would like an adjournment to make further enquiries. This was granted. It was stated that all the property was found in defendant's private box, and defendant said he had bought it from a shop in Lascar Row.

REMAINS OF THE FOOTBALL SHIELD.

Recently a thief purloined from the Sergeant's Mess at Wellington Barracks the handsome solid silver Football Challenge Shield. All trace of it was lost, and it was generally believed that the trophy had been melted down. Early yesterday a Chinese who was going aboard the *Tai Lee* was searched and was found to carry 10½ lbs. of silver, apparently recently melted down. He also carried about 3 oz. of gold. He declared that he got the metal from a man in Wa Yin Lane. The police acted on his information, and arrested the man referred to. Both were charged by Inspector Brazill with unlawful possession. The man from Wa Yin Lane was discharged, as there was practically no evidence against him, and the first defendant was remanded until Monday. It is believed that the silver found in possession of the defendant was obtained from the melting of the Football Shield, but it is impossible definitely to establish this.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

The master of a grocery shop in the city entrusted a foki some time ago with nearly \$70, with which to pay certain debts. The foki did not pay the bills, and disappeared. On Thursday the master espied the missing foki in Bonham Strand West, and promptly arrested him. Defendant, who said he had spent all the money, was yesterday sent to prison for three months by Mr. J. R. Wood. Inspector R. McDonald prosecuted.

GAMBLING INSTINCT.

The Chinese are inveterate gamblers, and any new device whereby they may indulge in a little speculation is sure of considerable patronage. Two Chinese were conducting an interesting and ingenious game of chance at Yau-mat when they were arrested and prosecuted at the Magistracy yesterday by Inspector Gerrard. The officer told Mr. Hazeland that the defendants had erected a sort of circular railway, on which ran an engine, tender, and truck. At intervals along the rails were placed tickets bearing numbers. Tickets having corresponding numbers were sold to the gamblers, and the possessor of the ticket bearing that number at which the train stopped was a prize-winner. There were three prizes. The Magistrate held that defendants were conducting a game of chance, and imposed a fine of \$5 on each.

SHANGHAI'S POPULATION.
ANNUAL INCREASE OF NEARLY 35,000 SINCE 1910.

The result of the census taken on October 16th, 1915, shows that there are in the International Settlement and French Concession, Shanghai, 787,020 residents. Since 1910, therefore, the population has increased by 170,433. In the International Settlement there are 18,519 foreigners and 820,401 Chinese; in the French Concession, 2,432 foreigners and 148,595 Chinese. There are more than thirty nations and peoples represented in Shanghai. The returns of the five leading nations are as follows:

1.-Japanese	7,387
2.-British	5,521
3.-American	1,446
4.-German	1,425
5.-Portuguese	1,352

The Japanese have more than doubled in numbers during the last five years. The British have increased only from 4,700 to 5,521—in other words, by 731—but it has to be borne in mind that well over 500 have left for the war.

GOLF
ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP, JANUARY.

HAPPY VALLEY.

Mr. D. G. Chessman	93-18	75
Mr. S. Evans	95-18	77
Lieut.-Col. D. C. Faichnie	94-18	76
Mr. R. Henderson	91-9	82
Mr. E. B. Lambert	104-18	86

POOL.

Mr. D. G. Chessman	93-18	75
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22 Entries.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON "A" v. HONGKONG "B."

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon "A" to play against H.K.C.C. "B" this afternoon at 2.15 on the Hongkong Cricket Ground:—J. P. Robinson, Major Robertson, B. D. Evans, F. Sutton, J. V. Bragg, L. J. Blackburn, J. H. Mead, J. C. Fletcher, S. E. Green, K. McLennan, and Capt. Liddell.

KOWLOON "B" v. HONGKONG "A."

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon "B" against H.K.C.C. "A" on Kowloon Cricket Ground at 2.15 this afternoon:—H. Overy, W. Kay, W. L. Weaver, W. T. Elson, A. R. F. Raven, L. M. Whyte, A. O. Brown, D. J. McKenzie, and J. W. Christian.

UNIVERSITY v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The following will represent the University against Civil Service to-day, at 2.15 p.m.:—Ng Sze Kwong (Captain), K. Brayshaw, G. E. Marley, J. D. Wright, F. A. Redmond, W. Hall, Wei Wing Lok, Ho Wing Kin, A. de Sousa, C. G. Anderson, and A. H. Ramjahn.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS v. NAVY.

This United Services League game will be played on the Club ground at Happy Valley this afternoon. Kick-off, 4 p.m.

The Volunteers will be represented by the following:—J. Rodger, W. H. Vivasash and F. W. Black; P. Tod, J. Stewart, and M. L. Railton; D. Purvis, J. M. Walker, T. R. Chasseis, H. McE. McFavish, and W. V. Pennell. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Other matches are:—Shropshire v. R.E., Navy ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. A. A. Wilson. 87th Company v. Diocesan School, Club ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Corpl. Thornton, R.G.A.

Belchers v. St. Joseph's College, Navy ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Sergt. Bowles, K.S.L.I.

Shropshire II. v. Lam Liong, Military ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Sergt. Ross, R.G.A.

The Lam Liong team will be as follows:—Wong Shau Ching; Cheung Wing Hon and Kwok Pui Kau; Wong Tai Sung, Leung Tai Fong, and Chan Tung Hoi; Leung Wing Tai, Wong Pak Chung, Wong Chak Fan, Kwok Po Kan, and William Soo.

WHOLE FAMILY HELD TO RANSOM.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland gave his decision yesterday in the extradition case, in which the Chinese Authorities sought the surrender of a Chinese who is alleged to have been concerned in the kidnapping of a whole family in Chinese territory. Some of the family, it was said, had lost their lives, and the others who were held to ransom were treated roughly. The fugitive in this case was identified as the man who had conducted negotiations with relatives of the family for the release of the prisoners.

His worship, dealing with the argument of Mr. Leo d'Almada (for the defence) in regard to the meaning of the word accused in the definition of "fugitive criminal," and the contention that, unless those had been a formal accusation in China against the fugitive criminal, he did not come within the definition, said:—"The facts contained in the requisition are in my opinion sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Ordinance with respect to the construction to be placed on the word 'accused.' No formality of any kind is necessary. With respect to the case generally I am of opinion that a prima facie case has been made out against the fugitive offender by witnesses entitled to a reasonable degree of credit within the meaning of the rule laid down in *Cox v. Coleridge* (1 B and C 50)." His worship committed the fugitive offender.

SELLING ARMS TO OUR ENEMIES.
HEAVY SENTENCES AT SHANGHAI.

Sentence on S. H. and O. Abbas, father and son, for committing an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act was delivered by Sir Havilland de Saumarez at Shanghai on the 10th inst.

In passing sentence on the elder man his Lordship said:—"You, Sir, and your son, have been convicted of an offence under article 59 of the regulations, made under the Defence of the Realm Acts, and the jury have found that you committed acts calculated to be prejudicial to the defence of the realm. The nature of the acts is the supply of arms and ammunition to the enemies of your country. The evidence shows that you were engaged with others in purveying to them 15,000 rifles, 1,000 revolvers and about a million and a half rounds of ammunition. The evidence also shows that these arms and ammunition were supplied to the enemies of the British Empire in India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements with a view to their use in rebellion against the British Government. Fortunately for you, I do not think that you intended to create an outbreak, but you allowed an utterly despicable desire for gain to overcome the sentiment of loyalty to your country, which ought to have inspired you to do which, whatever your origin, were due to a country under whose government you were born, which had protected you and under whose protection you carried on a profitable business. The nature of your offence is such that it was impossible, when once the facts were established, for the jury to come to any other conclusion than that it was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy. The sentence allowed is death or such other lesser penalty as the Court may think fit. I sentence you to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fifteen years. To the younger prisoner, his Lordship said:—"You, Oswald Abbas, have been convicted of aiding and abetting your father in the commission of the offence for which he has been convicted. There is nothing to show that you were a party to this commission of the offence, but it is clear that after it had been committed you aided and abetted the other prisoner by assisting him in obtaining the price of his villainy. I shall pass on you what he did in ordinary times be the severest penalty which the law allows, though under the Defence of the Realm Acts you appear to be liable to a heavier punishment. You will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. Mr. Wilkinson applied that the costs of the Crown should be borne by the prisoners."

His Lordship made the order as requested that all the expenses of the prosecution should be paid by the prisoners. Mr. Wilkinson—I understand, that under our rules your Lordship's judgment on the elder prisoner is one of penal servitude? His Lordship—Yes.

ALLEGED FORGERY SENSATIONAL CHARGES.
INTERESTING CASE AT SHANGHAI.

Evidence concerning attempts at murder, alleged to be at the instigation of the Chinese Government, and the alleged forgery of a revolver in the house of an arrested person by a detective during a search, was given at the Shanghai Mixed Court when the hearing of the case against Iseu Dah-pen and Moo Toong-ah on charges of conspiring to utter false banknotes and also of armed robbery, was continued before Mr. Perkins, American Assessor, and Magistrate Wong.

The wife of the second prisoner stated that when the two men were arrested their residence was searched. Nothing was then found by the Chinese detective officer, the arrival of a European officer, the detective produced a revolver and alleged that it had been found on the bed on which she had been sitting. Her husband, she said, did not possess a revolver.

Moo Toong-ah, the second defendant, in the witness-box, detailed his history in how he had received education in Japan at the expense of the Government. During the revolution he acted as an official in the Tutuh's yamen at Hupai, but since 1913 he had been living in Shanghai. The Chinese Government in 1913 been trying to arrest him because a newspaper in a certain department of the Kuomintang. On seeing a newspaper containing a mandate to the effect that he was wanted and the newspaper itself said that a reward of \$5,000 was offered for his arrest. He denied having conspired to forge or utter false banknotes or that he was ever connected with armed robbery in Hupai.

The first prisoner said that in the first year of the republic he acted as editor of the *Mingpao* newspaper in Shanghai and was also appointed a member of the Provincial Assembly by the Government. After going to Hupai at the request of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, he returned in the second year of the Republic to Shanghai, bringing with him his wife and family. On December 5th, while he was living in the French Concession, several men attempted to murder him. There were people among the Government who would assassinate him. He had in fact been warned by the French Police. They asked him to go abroad. They said "You must go, otherwise you will be shot." The Government wanted him because a rebellion took place in 1913 and the Government thought he was connected with it. The defendant denied that he had any knowledge of the offences charged.

The case was again adjourned.

TALE OF A FISH.

The story of a tench which revived after being twenty-four hours in the post is told in the *Fishing Gazette*. The fish was caught at midday Sunday, put into a basin of water at 1 p.m. Sunday night, taken out next morning, and packed in a dry cloth and newspaper, and posted about midday Monday to a gentleman who received it 10.45 on Tuesday morning still alive. It completely recovered after being in water an hour or two.

THE SHIPPING CONFERENCE.
BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

A correspondent signing himself "X" writes as follows to the Editor of the *N. C. Daily News*:—

Sir,—All attempts on the part of British merchants to develop the trade which was formerly in the hands of enemy firms has, it seems to me, been greatly handicapped by the attitude of the shipping companies.

Of all branches of trade this was most essentially the case with the so-called "muck and truck" business, i.e., the export trade in sundry articles of produce. Every attempt made by British merchants to develop this trade has been severely handicapped by the policy of the shipping ring called the China Homebound Conference in refusing to modify the rebate system.

For many years a system of rebates has existed, according to which certain steamship companies which had formed a conference agreed to supply the tonnage requirements of the trade, charging shippers a gross rate of freight and returning them 5 per cent. after twelve months, provided that shipments were confined to steamers belonging to Conference lines. The arrangement was satisfactory to both parties, as it enabled the steamship companies to charge remunerative rates of freight irrespective of freight ruling in the world's freight markets, whilst at the same time it protected shippers from wild fluctuations in rates of freight.

Since the outbreak of the war, however, the situation has entirely changed. The 10 per cent. rebate, which for many years before the war fluctuated between 2/6d. to 5/- per ton, involved no hardship on the shipper. Freight rates have, however, in the meantime steadily increased, so that to-day the amount retained in the form of rebate by the Shipping Companies amounts to far more than the profit earned by the shipper.

Take as an example the rate on seeds to London, which before the war was 21/- and which is to-day 158/- The rebate has consequently been increased from approximately 2 1/2 per ton to 15 1/2, so that on every 1,000 tons of seed which an exporter to-day ships to London, he has to lend the steamship company 2780 (which is about double his profit on the business), free of interest for about nine months. From this it will be clear that the trader with small means is excluded from participating in the business. To make matters worse, the Conference Lines, for reasons over which they had no control, have been unable to provide sufficient tonnage for the requirements of the trade. Instead of frankly admitting this and allowing merchants to charter, at the same time refunding rebates and charging net rates for the duration of the war, they have, until a few weeks ago, when it became practically impossible to charter excepting on terms which involved an enormous risk to the shipper, threatened to confiscate all rebates which had not yet been paid, in the event of the shippers chartering.

The latter are now allowed to charter under Conference supervision, that is to say, they have to apply to the chairman, who circulates the application amongst the members of the Conference in Shanghai, and if these are agreeable, cables for permission to the Conference in London. By the time an answer is received, some days have naturally elapsed, so that, in all probability, the steamer for which the shipper was negotiating has in the meantime been closed elsewhere. But even should this not be the case, owing to the circulation of the details of the proposed charter to the members of the Conference in Shanghai, some of whom are themselves exporters, the latter are enabled to cable this information to Europe, whereby the prospects of the shipper being able to cover the costs of the charter are made extremely difficult.

The position of the merchants who have not chartered has become practically impossible. Whereas before the war the Conference lines booked freight two months ahead at fixed rates of freight, they now refuse to do so. At the beginning of December rates were raised 10/- a ton and on December 22nd a further 20/-, and the shipping companies now pretend that the Conference rates are merely minimum rates and that they are entitled to charge whatever they please—some companies are actually asking considerably over Conference rates and consequently the unfortunate shipper who requires some weeks to prepare his cargo for shipment has to purchase same without knowing at what rate he will eventually be able to ship, and the business is therefore reduced to rank speculation. Whereas on the one hand merchants are absolutely tied to the Conference Lines and prevented from availing themselves of any outside tonnage available, the Conference Lines do not consider themselves bound by their own tariff and contend that they can practically auction their available tonnage to the highest bidder.

At present rates of freight, one trip home practically pays for half the original cost of the steamer, so owners can well afford to make concessions in order to place the business on a sounder footing.

It would therefore be interesting to know whether and what steps, if any, the Expert Produce Sub-Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce has taken to induce the steamship companies to adopt a more reasonable attitude and thereby to place the trade again on a sound footing, so that British firms may be encouraged to do their utmost to develop it, whilst enemy firms remain inactive.

THE NEED OF REST FOR MUNITION WORKERS.

The committee appointed to inquire into the health of the workers in munition factories recommend the discontinuance of Sunday work. The committee emphatically declare that if the maximum output of munitions is to be kept up for a long time a period of rest for workers every week is imperative.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR HIGH-CLASS CIGARS AT MODERATE PRICES.

DUTCH CIGARS.

"BRAMA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box. These Cigars are made entirely of the finest Havana Tobaccos and are a most exquisite smoke.

"EL PLANTADOR" in Boxes 25 at \$1.75 per box. The very best of Mexican Cigars.

"MAZEPPA" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box. We beg to draw the special attention of Smokers to this Cigar.

"HERMANAS" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box. A very good and inexpensive Cigar.

"LA CASA" in Boxes 100 at \$4.00 per box. Excelling in rich flavour and faultless burning.

"GLORIAS" in Boxes 50 at \$3.00 per box. Silky leaf, delicious aroma, mild flavour.

"LA GRANDIOZA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box. Are distinguished by a superb delicacy, the result of blending the finest Tobacco leaf.

"KING EDWARD VII." in Boxes 25 at \$4 per box. We specially recommend these Cigars, which are noted for their purity and fragrance.

"PETIT DUC" in Boxes 100 at \$7.00 per box. These Cigars are made from a Special Blend of Havana Tobacco and are very delicate in flavour and aroma.

ALSO
LA MINERVA MANILA CIGARS
IN ALL SHAPES
GOLOFINA. PERFECTOS AND BOUQUETS.

ONE TRIAL

makes you a customer.



ROSITA.

MILD COOL FRAGRANT SUMATRA

Rosita is one of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected Sumatra Tobacco by experienced workmen.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25

Obtainable at:
Hongkong Cigar Store,
Watson's,
Graeco-Egyptian,
Sheriff Bros.
Colonial Dispensary.

SOLE IMPORTER:
PHONE: 1687, WILLEM HEYBLOM, POWELL'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

VIOLENT METHODS.

Are unnecessary to conquer that bitter enemy of civilization, Rheumatism. All its forms, including Rheumatic Gout, can be cured permanently, safely, and inexpensively by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. No matter how much pain your Rheumatism is causing you. No matter if you have tried a dozen oils, ointments and embrocations without material relief. Here is a remedy that gets down to business at once, and knocks out every vestige of pain. It is the only thing you can depend upon with certainty. It never disappoints. Helpless cripples have left the hospital with their last hope gone. Scarcely they tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. Got relief and final cure. What the medicine did for them, it will do for you. Don't let another day pass without it.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[86-4]

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO	Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.
FIBRES	
BRISTLES	
OILSEED	
HIDES & SKINS	
RUBBER, DRUGS	
COTTON, WOOL	
ORES, MICA	
GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE	

Best ports for consignments indicated.

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Telegrams, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

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DAI NIPPON BREWERY



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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

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HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 109, PEAK, with Hillside Flower Garden; sheltered, quiet, only ten minutes by Ricksha from Barker Road, Tram Station. Five Rooms, Three Bathrooms, Drying Room, Boy's Room, Annal's Room, Photographic Dark Room, and detached Servants' Quarters; just renovated, from mid-April, for one year or longer. Furnished.

Apply to—
T. K. DEALY,
Queen's College, or at the House,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1916. [181]



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

KOWLOON, VICTORIA and the PEAK SCHOOLS Re-Open on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 9 A.M.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916. [174]

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH B. L. DOWBIGGIN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from 1st January, 1916.
STEWART BROS.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916. [173]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself under the Style and Firm name of **JOHN WILKIE & Co.** Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents, and will carry on Business at Hotel Mansions, 1st Floor, and at Missions' Building, Canton.
JOHN WILKIE.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [158]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. P. W. A. WILKIE to Sign our Firm per Procuration.
JOHN WILKIE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [159]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ON and after the 1st March, 1916, the present Light at Cape Collinson will be replaced by a 5th Order Argand Light of the following—
Character—Flashing—one second light followed by seconds darkness making in all 10 flashes per minute.
This light shows bright to Eastward from N.W. to S.E. and red to Westward. Vessels are warned to keep in bright sector.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Harbour Master, etc.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1916. [160]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PROVIDED that sufficient entries are forthcoming the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway have kindly offered to present a CUP for a Ladies' Singles match play Competition under Handicap to be played over the FANLING Course on days other than SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.
Entries should be sent in WRITING to the Undersigned and will be received up to the 16th inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1916. [147]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ALL SHAREHOLDERS who have taken up and paid for the New Shares offered to them can obtain the Certificates therefor on application at the Company's Office in Hongkong on and after the 13th instant.

By Order,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [169]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Company which was adjourned on the 13th day of December last, will be continued on MONDAY, the 17th day of January, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Company in Hongkong, when the Resolution for the adoption of New Articles will be proceeded with.

Dated the 6th January, 1916.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
[155]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the General Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [77]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the Company,
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Limited,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the Company,
The GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [177]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6122, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of MR. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED. Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [144]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continents Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 60/70 volts with shunt regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, etc., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [64]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Bathrooms and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 189, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HASTON,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in 87, GORDON'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [83]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [82]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [59]

NOW READY.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
PRICE:
Cloth Cover \$1.25
Paper " " " " " " 0.80
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY

E QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.

BIRTH.

JAMES.—On 8th January, at Swatow, to Rev. and Mrs. T. W. DOUGLAS JAMES, a son.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH JANUARY, 1916

THE COMPULSION BILL.

It seems very probable that by the time the Compulsory Service Bill becomes law it will be virtually a dead letter by reason of the fact that those to whom it applies will already have enlisted under Lord DERRY's scheme. Its introduction, however, was necessary as a spur to the relatively small section of the community who failed to realise their duty in this crisis, when every available man is needed in order to ensure victory. Nobody who has followed the events which have led to the adoption of the measure can pretend that it indicates any desire on the part of those responsible for the direction of national affairs to imitate Prussian methods. Recourse has been had to it only as an aid to raising the force considered necessary to accomplish the formidable task with which the Empire is confronted. There are many, indeed, who consider that valuable time has been wasted unnecessarily and that conscription should have been resorted to much earlier. This view, however, indicates a failure to appreciate the fact that government in Great Britain rests on the consent of those governed. Any attempt to force conscription in the early days of the war, before the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged had been appreciated and the voluntary system given a thorough trial, would have been attended by the most lamentable consequences. Indeed, only a week or two back the fulfilment of the Prime Minister's pledge to the married men threatened, by bringing about the downfall of the Government, and the very modest measure now before Parliament—though it excludes Ireland from its scope, grants exemption to conscientious objectors to military service,

and affords ample opportunity for those who have hitherto held back to reconsider their attitude—fails to commend itself to the miners. This may be cited as one of the disadvantages of a democracy as compared with an autocracy, but it is surely unnecessary in these days to point out the many countervailing advantages. Had it not been for an autocracy this war and all its horrors would never have occurred, and, in taking up the challenge which has been thrown down, the people of Great Britain feel that they are fighting for the preservation of those principles of freedom which they hold dear and for the overthrow of a system which they abhor. Though the nation does not shrink from taking the step which has been declared necessary in order to attain this object, we rejoice to think that it may still be the Empire's proud boast that she did her full share towards winning the greatest war of history through the voluntary efforts of her people. It will, after all, be a small matter that a Compulsion Act was placed on the Statute Book, after eighteen months of war, to be available in case of need. According to Lord DERRY's report there are roughly 650,000 single men, eligible for active service, who have failed to attest. Some of these may undoubtedly be regarded as shirkers, for in all countries there will always be found a certain percentage of the inhabitants who have a poor conception of public duty and fail to realise the responsibilities of citizenship. It is probable, however, that the larger proportion consists of those who honestly believed that they had sound reasons for withholding the offer of their services, and it is for the benefit of this class that the recruiting offices have been re-opened. The cables tell us that in all parts of the country there is a steady flow of men to record their willingness to serve. If this be the case there will be few remaining unaccounted for when the final returns are compiled. There is, however, no logical reason at this stage why even one man should be allowed to shirk his obvious duty and profit by the sacrifices of his more patriotic fellow-countrymen, and the Act will compel him to bear his share of the national burden with the rest. In these circumstances the Act may be regarded almost in the light of a criminal measure. Its sphere of action will be so limited that the tradition of voluntary service will, in its essential, remain unbroken.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

A second consignment of comforts, comprising socks, shirts, etc., from the Union Church Ladies' Working Party has been forwarded by this week's English Mail for distribution by Miss E. M. Miller, Highland Casualty Station, British Expeditionary Force.

The death is announced, from pneumonia, of Mr. W. N. Watt, a resident of Japan for forty-seven years, at his residence at Honmoku. The deceased was born at Fraserburgh, Scotland, on May 15th, 1847, and as a young man left Scotland in the year 1868 in the barque *Ellen Black*, which made the trip to Japan by way of the Cape, and arrived at Nagasaki in June of the same year.

The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture has engaged Mr. W. Purdom, formerly of Kew Arboretum and an expert in trees and plants of North China, as a forestry expert in connection with the newly-formed Forestry Department, of which Mr. Sherfersee, of the Philippines Forestry Bureau, has been appointed a co-director. The Government intends to inaugurate an active programme of re-afforestation.

The *Peking Post* says:—News has been received that the German Minister, von Hintze, according to instructions received from the German Government, intends to be the first to recognize the monarchy in China. Even if Germany has this intention and even if she has approved of this measure, the position of the Government in this matter will be most embarrassing in view of China's relations with the five Powers now at war with Germany.

At the Summary Court yesterday Mr. W. E. L. Shenton mentioned a case in which R. A. Curreen, of 22 and 24, Leighton Hill Road, claimed the sum of \$1,000 as damages from Lau Pui & Co. and Lau Pui for wrongful trespass. Mr. Shenton said that the defendants were pulling down adjoining premises, and dumped the dirt and stones on plaintiff's property. Some of the refuse went clean through the roof of plaintiff's house and into the kitchen. The case was adjourned.

Mrs. Smythe, a sister of Mrs. J. O. R. Power, of Tientsin, is reported to be among the survivors from the *Persia*.

Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of the Salt Gabelle, has consented to extend his agreement, which expires in June, for another term.

Mr. William Bertram Kennett, legal adviser to the British American Tobacco Co., has been admitted a member of the Shanghai Bar.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$50 from the Standard Oil Co. to the funds of the Hospitals.

The sum of £80, a special donation from the Members of the Merchant Service Club in Shanghai to the War Fund of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, has been forwarded to Lieut. T. W. Moore, R.N.R., Secretary, by Captain Pickard, President of the Club.

The British residents of Chinkiang, taking advantage of the visit to that port of Miss Essyllt Newbery, hon. secretary of the Shanghai branch of the Overseas Club, on January 7th held a meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. St. J. Wilding, as a result of which a Chinkiang branch of the club was formed. The following were elected members of the committee for the new branch for the current year: Dr. H. Baker, Mr. Chas. Lee, Mr. H. St. J. Wilding, Mr. H. Rumford, Mr. J. Cox, Mr. Jeffrey, and Mrs. Wilding.

SUICIDE IN HONGKONG HOTEL.

EUROPEAN SHOTS HIMSELF IN BATH-ROOM.
A civil engineer named Sydney Godden, 52 years of age, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head in his bath-room at the Hongkong Hotel. Deceased, who was to have left for Australia by the *Nikko Maru* yesterday, arrived here from Canton on Thursday. Apparently he went to his bath-room at about 10 a.m. yesterday and as he did not reappear enquiries were instituted. A servant went into the bath-room and found the man lying in a pool of blood. Dr. Marriot was immediately sent for, but Godden was beyond human aid. An automatic pistol was found close to the body. Deceased had been engaged for several months on conservancy work along the West River. It is believed that he had no financial troubles of any sort. Documents found in his possession established that he had lost two sons in the war. The police took charge of deceased's effects, including some letters.

BOMB THROWN IN CANTON OUTSIDE THE ELECTRIC-LIGHT STATION.

At about ten o'clock on Wednesday night a bomb was dropped or thrown outside the electric-light station in Canton. One man was killed and several were injured—one severely—and the windows of the Chief Engineer's office and adjoining room were blown in. None of the station staff was injured, nor was the machinery damaged in any way.

ENTERTAINMENT AT KOWLOON.

There has been such a dearth of entertainment for the Hongkong public this season as has not been known for a very considerable period, and the visit of the De Villiers party of entertainers was an opportune and welcome one. The roomy marquee erected at Kowloon was completely filled last night, when the first performance was given. So numerous indeed was the audience, that the management had difficulty in providing the necessary accommodation. The experiment of holding the show at Kowloon instead of at Causeway Bay, as has been the general rule, proved a great success. Mr. de Villiers, whose reputation as a skilful illusionist had previously been established in Hongkong, was the chief attraction, and he thoroughly entertained, as well as mystified, his patrons with a succession of remarkable illusions and transformations. The programme also contained some attractive musical numbers.

There will be two performances to-day, one at 5 p.m. and the other at 9 p.m., and one to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 8 p.m. The marquee in which the performances are given is next to the Kowloon Post Office and is capable of accommodating over a thousand people. Mr. de Villiers and his company enjoyed a very successful run at Saigon recently, and there is no doubt that his 'show' is highly popular.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

4 p.m., January 14th.
Cyclone or typhoon over the Visayas moving W. or W.N.W.

THE WAR.

BUKHOVINA BATTLE.

ENEMY TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM OTHER FRONTS.

ALLIED SUCCESSES IN WEST.

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF CORFU.

OPENING OF PRUSSIAN DIET.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN POISON-GAS ATTACK. FRUSTRATED BY FRENCH FIRE.

PARIS, January 13th.

A communiqué says that the Germans attempted an attack with poison gas between Argonne and the Meuse, but French curtains of fire prevented them from emerging from their trenches. Artillery fire played havoc with the German positions on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

GERMAN GAS BLOWN BACK. TWO MINOR ENEMY DEFEATS.

PARIS, January 13th.

To-day's communiqué says that the Germans sustained two minor defeats in the region of the Somme and in Champagne. It appears that German poison-gas at the forges blew back into the enemy trenches owing to a change of wind. The French batteries at the same time bombarded the Germans most violently.

GERMAN REGIMENT CAUGHT BY FRENCH FIRE.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT NEAR LILLE.

PARIS, January 14th.

The evening communiqué says that there has been a violent bombardment in the neighbourhood of Lille, German trenches and shelters being destroyed.

A German Regiment entering Roye was caught by our fire.

A German four-inch battery was silenced on the Plateau of Vaulere.

There were minor operations in Champagne and Argonne.

BOMBING ATTACK ON BRITISH.

LONDON, January 14th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says that the enemy exploded a mine near Givenchy, and followed it with a bombing attack, which was repulsed. To-day there was some hostile shelling at Givenchy, but the day was generally quieter. Four of our aeroplanes sent out yesterday have not yet returned.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TO COPE WITH RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRO-GERMANS TAP OTHER FRONTS.

PARIS, January 13th.

A Petrograd telegram says that in order to cope with the Russian offensive the Austrians are recalling four Divisions from the Balkans and two from the Italian front, the Germans bringing up eight Divisions from the Balkans. Even the French front is said to have been tapped.

Large enemy reinforcements appeared at the extreme right of the southern Russian front.

The Austrians are feverishly evacuating Czernowitz. The public services and hospitals have been removed to Hungary.

ENEMY FAILURE IN BUKHOVINA.

PETROGRAD, January 14th.

The enemy twice unsuccessfully attempted to assume the offensive north-east of Czernowitz, says a communiqué. We drove the enemy out of part of his trenches, which we occupied.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FORCES IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, January 14th.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* correspondent at Sofia estimates that the British forces in the Balkans to be a quarter of a million.

RAILWAY BRIDGES BLOWN UP.

SALONIKA, January 13th.

The French have blown up the railway bridge at Demir Hissar, over the River Struma, as a precautionary measure.

A Paris communiqué says that the French blew up the railway bridges at Demir Hissar and Killinder. It was a military necessity.

THE LANDING AT CORFU.

EXPLANATION BY ALLIED MINISTERS.

ATHENS, January 13th.

The Allied Ministers have presented a Note stating that the Allies considered it was their duty to stricken humanity to transport, as soon as possible, the Serbian army from Albania in order to save them from famine and destruction. The island of Corfu alone presented the necessary facilities for transport and re-victualling. The Entente Powers thought that the Greeks would not oppose the transfer of their Serbian allies, who would only make a brief stay. There was no question of occupation. The guarantees given in this regard applied to Corfu equally with other portions of Greece temporarily used by the Allies.

TURBULENT GREECE OPINION.

DAILY TENDING TOWARDS ALLIES.

LONDON, January 14th.

Telegrams from Athens, sent *via* Messina to avoid the censorship, indicate that opinion is turbulent, and is daily tending towards M. Venizelos and the Allies. Disorders are reported at Volo, where stores were looted by hungry crowds. It is complained that the whole of Greece lacks coal and flour, while the lights and the tram service at Athens have been greatly reduced. The populace regard these and other hardships as a proof of the necessity for a more complete entente with the Allies.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY DUEL.

ITALIAN AVIATORS BUSY.

ROME, January 13th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery duel has continued from Val and Canonica to the sea. There has been great aerial activity on both sides. Italian aviators bombed Gandolo, north of Trent, and also the stations at Trent, the Rovereto Barracks, and Volano.

LIVELY ARTILLERY EXCHANGES.

ROME, January 14th.

A communiqué reports only lively artillery exchanges at various points. The Italian artillery caught enemy troops when re-victualling and also columns on the march in the Rodger Valley and the vicinity of Sebach, dispersing them.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY SUBMARINE DESTROYED IN BLACK SEA. TWO COLLIERIES ALSO SUNK.

PETROGRAD, January 14th.

A communiqué says that our torpedo-boats in the Black Sea destroyed an enemy submarine off the Anatolian coast and also sank two colliers.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONTROL OF MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, January 14th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, who suggested that the connection between India and Mesopotamia was distant and that the connection between Egypt and Mesopotamia would become closer, Mr. H. J. Tennant said he did not think it likely that the arrangement whereby the Mesopotamia Expedition was controlled by the Raj would be altered.

ACTIVITY IN CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, January 14th.

The Turks endeavouring to fortify positions on the River Arkhave, in the Caucasus, were dispersed. There have been encounters with strong Kurdish forces in the region of Ardjische.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMPULSION BILL. COMPOSITION OF MINORITY VOTE.

LONDON, January 14th.

The minority vote on the Compulsion Bill was composed of twenty-seven Radicals, ten Labour Members, an Independent, and a Nationalist.

IRELAND AND INCLUSION.

The Irish Unionist members of Parliament have decided on an amendment for the Committee stage of the Compulsion Bill, making the Bill apply to Ireland.

NOTTS MINERS FAVOUR COMPULSION.

LONDON, January 14th.

A plebiscite of the Notts Miners' Association resulted in a large majority in favour of the Bill.

MINERS OVERWHELMINGLY AGAINST BILL.

LONDON, January 13th.

The Miners Federation met in London to consider their attitude towards the Compulsion Bill. The proceedings were private.

It is officially announced that the Miners' Federation voted in an overwhelming majority against the Bill, and that it was decided to call a further meeting to consider future action in the event of the Bill passing.

The voting was as follows:—
Against the Bill 653,190
For the Bill 38,100
Neutral 25,240

PRUSSIAN DIET OPENS.

"GREAT THINGS ARE STILL REQUIRED."

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

The feature of the opening of the Prussian Diet to-day was the absence of the Kaiser. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg (Imperial Chancellor) delivered the opening speech, saying "The Kaiser has charged me to open the Diet in his name." The speech declared that it was the enemies of Germany who were responsible for the fact that the peoples of Europe were still tearing themselves to pieces. It proceeded:—"Providence is subjecting the German people to a test of iron. Great things have been done, but great things are still required."

Then came a bombastic review of Germany's achievements as a prelude to the announcement of additional income-tax and other increases of taxation, which was accompanied by a vague reference to the possibility of some concession as regards popular representation in the Legislature. A significant passage says that the entire manhood was capable of bearing arms and protecting the State.

In conclusion, the speech appealed for sustained sacrifice and resolution, saying that what the enemies represent as compulsion is "liberty based on order."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

TSAR'S CONGRATULATIONS TO MIKADO.

TOKYO, January 13th.

The Grand Duke Michaelovitch has arrived here to convey the Tsar's congratulations to the Emperor on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation. The Grand Duke was met at the station by the Emperor, Prince Fushimi and Kamin, and all the high officials. He received the diplomatic corps in the afternoon, and dined with the Emperor at the Palace in the evening.

The Grand Duke was given an audience at the Palace, which was conducted with very brilliant ceremonial, and presented the Order of St. Andrew to the Emperor and the Order of St. Catherine to the Empress.

The Emperor thanked the Grand Duke most cordially and decorated him with the Order of the Chrysanthemum.

A banquet followed. The Emperor, in proposing a toast, emphasised the increasing respect and confidence of Japan in Russia. The Grand Duke, in reply, said that Japan's immense sympathy and assistance to Russia during the war had evoked unbounded gratitude which guaranteed a lasting friendship.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA. WHAT GERMANY WILL NOT REGAIN.

MELBOURNE, January 14th.

Replying to resolutions passed by the associated Chambers of Manufacturers having the object of preventing Germany from regaining her Australian trade after the war, the Premier (Mr. Hughes) said that it would be incredible folly if our victory left Germany in possession of economic opportunities. The war must be carried out in the industrial field as determined as on the battlefield. He would not favour trade with Germany at any time.

AUSTRALIAN RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

ANOTHER 50,000 TO BE RAISED.

MELBOURNE, January 14th.

The campaign for the raising of an additional 50,000 men opened at the Town Hall. The Premier, Mr. Hughes, said it is not for Australia to criticise the British leaders, but to do her best, unimpaired of anything else. The motion pledging support to the campaign was carried with enthusiasm.

PROBLEMS OF THE EMPIRE. READJUSTMENT OF INTER-IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, January 14th.

Speaking at a luncheon to Sir George Reid at the National Liberal Club, Lord Islington hoped that in the course of the year a conference of the Dominion Premiers would be held with a view to deciding the Empire's industrial, economic, and defensive problems, and that the members of the conference would find it feasible and agreeable to open their doors to India, which had contributed her full share in the great Imperial ordeal, and whose interests in the future would be so interwoven with those of other parts of the Empire that no Imperial Conference would be complete which did not include India. (Cheers).

Sir George Reid said that after the war there must be a re-adjustment of inter-imperial relations, which must never be subject to Party conflicts. After the magnificent loyalty of our fellow-subjects in India, we must be more anxious than ever to assist in the development of that part of the Empire as well as every other part as rapidly as possible.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED.

OTTAWA, January 14th.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, opening the Canadian Parliament, announced that a resolution would be submitted requesting the British Parliament to enact legislation to extend the life of the Canadian Parliament for a year. His Royal Highness referred to the unfaltering devotion of India and the Dominions in co-operating with Britain to achieve the common defence of our liberties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH TO THE RESCUE.

TAKES PLACE OF WOUNDED GENERAL.

LONDON, January 14th.

Field-Marshal Viscount French, who was the guest of the Fishmongers' Company at a luncheon, in the course of a speech said that no-one who had not seen could understand how thoroughly war had become revolutionised.

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, paying a tribute to Viscount French, told of an incident how at a critical moment in a certain battle a shell stunned a trusted General. Lord French happened to be on the spot, took personal charge of his subordinate's Army, and made dispositions whereby the Germans were thrown back.

ILLNESS OF THE KAISER. QUEEN OF GREECE SUMMONED TO BERLIN.

LONDON, January 14th.

An Italian wireless message says that the Queen of Greece has been summoned to Berlin owing to the Kaiser's illness. Other reports state that the whole family are proceeding to Berlin.

KAISER AND GALLIOLI EVACUATION.

AMSTERDAM, January 14th.

The Kaiser has telegraphed the Sultan of Turkey his great satisfaction at the enemy evacuation of Gallipoli.

ITALIAN STEAMER'S ARMAMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 14th.

The Government has consented to the departure of the Italian steamer *Giuseppe Verdi*, which mounts two guns, on assurances that the guns will only be used in defence.

MILE END BY-ELECTION. A WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, January 14th.

The candidates for the Mile End by-election are Mr. Warwick Brookes (Unionist), and Mr. P. Billing (Independent).

The latter was formerly in the Naval Air Service.

Mr. F. N. Charrington, who was put up as an Independent Patriotic candidate, has withdrawn.

GERMAN RULE.

ANOTHER HEROINE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

AMSTERDAM, January 14th.

Two sisters have been sentenced at Leige, one to death and the other to fifteen years penal servitude, and their uncle to fifteen years imprisonment, for aiding Belgians to join the army.

ANOTHER AMERICAN EXPLOSION.

WILMINGTON, January 14th.

The fifth explosion in two days destroyed more property at the Dupont powder works.

THE "LOAN OF VICTORY."

PARIS, January 14th.

The total subscriptions to the French Loan amounted to £605,000,000.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Briand said that £40,000,000 had been subscribed abroad, of which £24,000,000 had been contributed in England.

DRIFTING GERMAN AIRMEN.

FLUSHING, January 14th.

Two officers who were on board a drifting German aeroplane were picked up near the Noordvinder lighthouse.

FRENCH REPRISAL. TURKISH OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

PARIS, January 14th.

The Turkish official in charge of the archives at the Turkish Embassy in Paris has been arrested as retaliation for the arrest of the French Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH MILITARY HONOURS. ALL RANKS AND ARMS INCLUDED.

LONDON, January 13th.

The *London Gazette* contains 55 pages of Military honours including all ranks and arms, also a number of nurses. Many Australasians and Canadians have been honoured with Companionships of the Orders of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George, Distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses, and Distinguished Service Medals.

The following have been appointed Knight Commanders of the Order of the Bath (K.C.B.):—Lieut. General R. A. Alderson and C. L. Woolcombe, Major General C. St. Legar, Major A. Wilson, R. C. B. Haking, and J. E. Gough.

Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.):—Lieut. General Sir Herbert Plumer, K.C.B.

The following have been promoted Lieut. Generals:—Major General J. Lindsay Keir, Sir H. S. Rawlinson, and E. H. H. Allonby.

Sir A. J. Godley has been gazetted temporary Lieut. General while commanding an Army Corps.

Companions of the Bath (C.B.):—Major General P. B. Fell, Wallerstein, C. M. Heath, W. K. McCintock, L. A. Stopford, Scrase Dickens, C. H. James, F. L. Bacon, M. G. Wilkinson, J. E. Bush, R. Dawson, C. T. Shipley, E. F. Brereton, R. S. Oxley, C. Ross, C. A. Fowler, W. H. Faken, G. H. Nicholson, A. W. Gay, F. A. Macfarlan, N. M. Smyth, W. A. Liddell, Straubenzee, G. S. Cartwright, H. Rouse, W. H. Smith (Ordinance), Right Hon. J. E. B. Seely, J. C. Chambers (Army Service Corps), C. E. Budworth (Royal Artillery), Sutton (Assistant Adjutant General), Hon. M. C. Talbot, and the following R. A. M. C. officers:—E. Gray, Foot, J. Maher, M. J. Sexton, J. J. Russell, B. G. Browne, W. C. Beavor, H. M. Gray, Sir F. Dawson, and M. W. Russell.

A large number were appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George, including:—Colonel F. C. Muspratt, Lieut. Colonel C. C. Leveson-Gower, C. W. Tribe (1st Dogras), J. A. Hamilton (R.A.M.C.), W. C. Anderson (1st Gurkhas), C. F. Temple, E. H. Cullen (34th Sikh Pioneers), Majors H. M. Cruddas, W. W. Jeddine (R.A.M.C.), Promoted Major-General—Colonels C. W. Jacob and W. G. Walker.

There were a number of promotions to Brevet Rank, and many awards of D.S.O.s, and Military Crosses.

PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

LONDON, January 14th.

Prominent Liberal Members of Parliament have formed an organisation whose object will be the prosecution of the war by the most vigorous means.

COMMANDER OF EAST AFRICAN FORCES.

CAPE TOWN, January 14th.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien (Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in East Africa) has arrived here.

"GOLCONDA" ARRIVES SAFELY.

LONDON, January 13th.

The *Golconda*, which conveyed 487 deportees from India, has arrived at Flushing.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, January 14th.

Lord Kitchener had an hour's audience of the King last evening.

BOMB THROWN AT THE JAPANESE PREMIER.

TOKYO, January 13th.

A man threw two bombs at the Premier's automobile. Count Okuma was uninjured. The man who threw the bombs escaped.

EARTHQUAKE AT NEW GUINEA.

BRISBANE, January 14th.

An earthquake has destroyed suburbs of Rabaul, the former German capital of New Guinea.

THE MEXICAN MASSACRE. NINETEEN AMERICANS MURDERED.

EL PASO, January 14th.

Mr. Thomas Holmes, who was the only American to escape from the massacre by Mexican bandits at Chihuahua, says that nineteen people were murdered. There were three hundred bandits. Mr. Holmes bolted when he was asked to address.

NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON, January 13th.

The *Times* says it is generally believed that Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales since 1909, will succeed Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India.

PEKING BANK MANAGER SUMMONED TO LONDON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, January 13th.

Mr. E. G. Hillier, C.M.G., manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Peking, has been summoned to London for consultation with regard to the Bank's Association with the German Bank. [We are officially informed that the question at issue refers to the Bank's pre-bellum connection with the Germans.—Ed.]

Let it not be thought that the German women are not helping greatly during the war. Their Red Cross work is admirable. Their nursing is not of course as good as that of the English, but it is unsparringly offered. Women are doing much heavier work than Englishwomen. The completion of the *Vord und Sied* underground railway in Berlin is being continued through the war by female all night and day. The women's patriotism is great. They profess the utmost confidence before strangers, but as I descend deeper and deeper in towns far from the metropolis I found the grumbling women more numerous. *The Fi*

AIR RAIDS AS SEEN BY CHILDREN.

ESSAYS BY BOYS AND GIRLS.

Glimpses of Zeppelins through childish eyes were given by Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Chief Inspector of Schools for the London County Council, in a lecture to the Child Study Society at the Royal Sanitary Institute. Dr. Kimmins' subject was "The interest of London Children at different ages in Air Raids," and the lecture was based on 95 essays written without preparation, within 15 minutes, by boys and girls, from eight to 13 years of age, attending five schools in the neighbourhood of places in London where Zeppelins were dropped during the 13th October. At least 98 per cent. of the children had actual experience of one or both of the raids. The essays were written from 10 to 14 days after the raids.

At eight years of age, Dr. Kimmins said, the noise of the firing bulked very largely in the essays. No personal feelings were expressed and there was no evidence of fear. Even at that age the girls looked after the younger children. At nine the boy thoroughly enjoyed the raid, spending as much time as possible in the streets; occasionally among the ruins great fear was expressed. At 10 the boy was very talkative and for the first time there was distinct evidence of fear, though not nearly so marked as in the case of the girls. At that age the boy took his part in looking after the younger children. One wrote:—

A picture over mother's bed fell on her head and on the baby. The baby went unconscious, and my mother shook her, and then she was alright.

Girls of 10 were much frightened, and began to be belittled, making vigorous protests against German spies; they go to bed in their clothes lest the Zeppelins should return. One said:—

People were all running about like mad bulls and the windows were falling out like rain.

THE POLITE COUSIN.

At 11 years of age the boys showed no sign at all of fear. The following was an extract:—

My cousin pointed to a star and said she thought it was a Zeppelin. "Fat-head," said I, politely. "It cannot be a Zeppelin. It does not move."

The girls said much about the care of children, but no fear appeared now to be felt. One wrote:—

Mother said she did not want to see or hear the Zeppelins again. I do. Afterwards (said another) I knew what our brave soldiers and sailors have had to go through day after day. This kind of thing makes one realize what war is, and yet dropping bombs on harmless people is not fair. That night I felt bitter towards the Germans. I felt I could fly to Germany and do the same to them.

At 12, the boys still gave no sign of fear, but began to hunt for souvenirs. The bomb did not go off (wrote one boy), so I went to get it, but burned my fingers. A copper can running round the corner and he took it.

The girls now became very critical and argumentative, but there was no evidence of fear.

At 13 the Zeppelins were described as "midnight marauders." The following were extracts from the boys' essays:—

I was cleaning the stove when the room was lighted up by a lurid glow, followed by a bang. "Zeppelins!" I exclaimed, and straightway rushed into the street.

The air raid was a failure, the idea being to frighten the people of London. It did not succeed, the feeling being one of curiosity.

The girls of 13 gave a general verdict that the raids would do good because they would show the people what war really was. There was again not the slightest evidence of fear.

PHILOSOPHIC YOUTH.

Throughout the essays there was evidence of the mothering attitude of young girls towards those helpless. One girl of nine rushed home and went upstairs to take her Teddy bear to the cellar. There was evidence also of the philosophic attitude of children. One girl wrote:—

I was a bit frightened when the bomb burst, but we have only to die once.

Said another:—

I could have seen the Zeppelins, but I thought, "If I do I shall always see them when I look up into the sky," so I would not look at them.

Particularly striking was the evidence of the small part played by the father in the family. In 90 per cent. of the essays no reference was made to him, and even in the other cases the references were not flattering. For example:—

My father was frightened during the raid and he ran into a beer shop and got under the counter and stayed there until it was all over.

More generally, apart from policemen, soldiers, and firemen, were often the subject of uncomplimentary remarks.

A man came into the public-house and said, "Give me half a pint. If I am going to die I will die drunk."

The essays gave some interesting glimpses of social life in lodging-houses and tenements, and they also illustrated the danger of suppressed emotion. The children who suffered most were girls of about 12, who were really frightened but would not show it.

THE GRAPHIC AGES.

The most graphic descriptions were given by children of 10, 11, and 12. The following were examples:—

My mother rushed up into my room and carried me bodily down into the kitchen, where I was among friends. I said, "Why all this excitement?" They said, "The Zeppelins have come," and I said, "God gracious! You don't say so?"

Suddenly a piercing beam of white light shot across the sky. Guns spat viciously out of the darkness at a cigar-shaped body far up in the clouds.

I was coming out of a cinema with my uncle and I noticed people were rushing to and fro in the streets. I went up to a policeman and said to him, "What does all this mean?" He replied gravely, "The Zeppelins have come." "What?" I said. "Do you mean to tell me that those terrible monsters have come at last?" And he replied, briefly, "They have."

WAR AS IT IS.

"BOMBS."

[BY "BANKER" IN THE "DAILY MAIL."]

A sergeant puts his head in at the door of the hut. "Pack up at once and stand ready to march at half an hour's notice." A babel of talk arises as the sleepers awake. We only came from the trenches two days ago, and the general opinion is that this "stand to" is a "try on" on the part of the authorities. However, we pack up. Parcels have only just arrived from home, and although a good deal has been spent by the rain, which comes in a continuous drip between the uncovered boards of the roof, a lot of things have to be left behind. One does not load oneself too heavily for a ten-mile march.

Packing done and water bottles filled we all lie down again to get what sleep we can. Almost at once it seems there is a banging at the door. "Are you the L.O.C.s? Turn out and fall in at once." Hastily we pull on our equipment, seize our rifles, and fall in on the road outside. It is just dawn, and although the rain has ceased, the air is damp and raw.

"Fall in there!" says a voice. "Left turn! Quick march!"

We are off again along the road we know too well which leads to the trenches. This time, however, there is a change. The first few miles is along the cobbles. Again and again we have toiled along in the daylight. One or two of us at a time, we have struggled in at five in the morning dead to the world with fatigue. Farther along we have never before seen it in the light of day, and now for the first time we see the artillery dug-outs on the left, and on the right the old château, seeming scarcely to have been touched by the shells.

We enter a communication trench, and now the walking is easy, for we tread on duck-walks, which form a wooden foot-path along the bottom of the trench. We reach a deserted village, and just beyond a halt is called, and we sit down at the side of the trench. It is ten o'clock and we have had no breakfast, but no one seems inclined to eat more than a slice of bread and the eternal jam. For three hours we try to sleep, but at last the order to move arrives. "Leave your packs by the side of the trench with one man for company on guard."

The words are ominous. Packs are always discarded before an attack. But so far we know nothing of our object.

Near the end of the communication trench we pass a company of "kitties"—a new draft apparently, for they are rather spick and span. And now another word is passed down the line: "The Scots will fight without hats to-day." It is the old story apparently. The Huns are fighting in stolen clothes. To-day kilt and bonnet together will be the mark of the beast.

At length we are out of the communication trench and plunge into a wood. We have seen it a score of times before, but to-day it is so changed as hardly to be recognisable. Old lines of trenches have disappeared. Old dug-outs have been swept away and new ones have taken their place. A storm of shells has broken down the trees and obliterated almost all signs of the old occupation. The only landmark that remains is the little cemetery with its white wooden crosses gleaming in the sunshine.

Now we begin to hear things. The South Midshires have lost a trench and we are reinforcements. The angles are to attack on the left and the kitties on the right. There is to be "some" bombing. They march us up another trench into the firing line. It is right inside the wood, and the men of the South Midshires who hold it tell us that the Huns are in possession of about fifty yards of the trench just beyond. Our company turns off into a maze of little trenches just behind the firing line. We halt ten or twelve yards behind the line. The trenches are only about three or four feet deep; there are no parapets and the bottom is a foot deep in thick, drying mud. All around us is dense undergrowth. One can see only a few yards in any direction.

At three o'clock our guns open fire. The Hun guns join us, and between the two fires we are smothered by a rain of mud, stones, and shrapnel, broken branches and fragments of shell. One or two men are badly wounded.

The word comes down: "Pass down that our shells are falling short," and again, "Our shells very short," but back goes the reply passed from man to man: "All wires broken; have sent messenger to headquarters."

At last after half an hour or more the fire slackens and at the same moment bombs begin to explode a few yards away. The attack has commenced. Some of the bombs fall near us, but none quite reaches us, although one can see branches flying into the air close by.

Another message comes down: "L.O.C. bombers wanted. More bombs wanted," and from one trench and another the bombers rush by us and pass on towards the spot where the bombs are bursting. Then comes a stream of messages: "More bombs wanted." "Send more bombs at once." "Send bombs." "Send down for more bombs." "Have sent to H.Q. for more bombs. No more here." "L.O.C. stretcher-bearers wanted at once." "Must have more bombs." "Stretcher-bearers wanted. Two bad cases." "Are there any kitties in the firing line?" "Two platoons of kitties are to reinforce on the left." "More L.O.C. bombers wanted."

The replies begin to arrive. Bag after bag of bombs, box after box is passed up from hand to hand. No one knows whether they are the right sort, but all sorts are passed along. "Stretcher-bearers cannot come up now." "No more bombs to be found." The bombs appear to have been falling nearer than before, and now they have receded again and word comes down that the trench has been retaken. We hear that a number of our men have been killed, but no names are given.

The Huns are now using their heavier artillery. One gun in particular throws its shells in circles round and round the wood. They burst with a crack not unlike our own lyddite. One shell drops in the angle between two trenches not five yards away. We are covered with mud and half stunned by the shock. "Are you all right?" calls the platoon sergeant.

"All right," comes the answer, but the sides of our trench have caved in and one or two men are dragging themselves out of the fallen earth.

The day begins to draw in and in the dusk the bombing starts afresh. The Huns are making a counter-attack. The flashes of the exploding bombs follow each other in quick succession and our men in the fire-trench open a heavy rifle fire. The messages start again: "Ammunition wanted at once in the firing line." "More bombs and bayonet men wanted." "Send up more bombs at once"—this from two directions. "Reserve small-arm ammunition almost used up; send up more slings." After some delay a box of loose cartridges is passed along, and later on the slings appear and are passed on ten at a time.

"Thirty men wanted to reinforce the left." "L.O.C. keep a sharp look-out." "Pass down to O.C. of the L.O.C. to send thirty men to reinforce the left." "From O.C. of L.O.C.: Who does the message come from?" "Message comes from O.C. South Midshires: Send up thirty men of the Midshires." "Are those bombs coming up?" The rifle fire increases in violence; the explosions of the bombs are almost continuous; the wood is lit up with the flashes. Every moment the crash of a bursting shell drowns all other sounds.

My degrees the uproar dies down and only the shells continue to burst around us. The Huns have retired—such of them as are left, and we have time to count our losses.

For us there is no sleep, no rest even. We eat standing. There is a trench to be dug, sandbags to be filled, parapets to be built and repaired. Everything must be made ready for another attack at dawn.

WAR NEWS.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE.

A Berne correspondent says the financial condition of Austria-Hungary is giving cause for serious uneasiness. The Austrian exchange in Switzerland has never since the war been so low as now, 100 francs fetching only 73 francs 50 centimes. The German exchange is also extremely low, 100 marks fetching only 105 francs 00 centimes instead of 123 francs.

BIG WORDS.

General Bodjadreff, in an interview granted to the *Berliner Tageblatt* at the end of November, declared: "Only Austro-German troops will be occupying Serbia in a month's time. The Bulgarians will turn southward in a fortnight's time and move rapidly. Thereupon we will reduce the 300,000 men in the Serbian army to less than half and give an indication of how we can speedily finish off the 100,000 British and French troops from Salonika."

FRENCH RECRUITS FOR THE SPRING.

In the debate in the French chamber on the Bill for the incorporation of the 1917 class General Gallieni, Minister of War, said that he entirely agreed with General Joffre. The demand for the call to the colours, he said, does not mean that the 1917 class will be immediately sent to the front, but this class must be trained in order to be ready by the spring of 1916, when, he said, in agreement with our Allies our reinforcements and armaments will allow us to make a decisive effort.

AUSTRO-GERMAN EXPENDITURE IN AMERICA.

According to statements made in the *Providence Journal*, Count Bernstorff has, during the last four months spent in the United States between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 in the campaign against the Allied Powers. Privy Counsellor Albert B., according to the *Providence Journal*, the director, under Count Bernstorff, in this gigantic campaign of bribery and corruption. Documents exist to prove where at least \$2,000,000 of this huge amount has been expended. These documents are in the form of receipts from the banks which act as the intermediaries. The *Providence Journal* reproduces a wireless message dated September 5th, ostensibly from a commercial house in Berlin, but in reality from the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and ordering a certain bank to pay Mr. Albert the equivalent in dollars of \$400,000. The same newspaper reproduces a wireless message from Dr. Dumba, dated September 22nd, in which he asks the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs to send \$120,000 for the "Hungarian Postal Administration," which obviously hides another destination. Numerous other documents from Austro-Hungarian Consular agents are produced ordering Austro-Hungarian subjects to leave the various American munition works, under severe penalties for refusal to comply with this order.

MASTER SPY "DISAVOWED."

The stiffened attitude of the American Government towards the campaign of alien lawlessness and violence in this country—says the New York correspondent of *The Times*—bore fruit to-day in the form of an official "disavowal" by the German Government of the activities of Captain Frans von Rintelen. The German Ambassador declares that Captain von Rintelen "had no instructions to commit acts which were in violation of the laws of the United States."

Before his capture at Falmouth and his imprisonment in England Captain von Rintelen was head of the German spy system in the United States. He has even been said that his authority was superior to that of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen. He had \$7,000,000 at his disposal and he spent enormous sums in promoting the cause of General Huerta in Mexico and in organizing the trouble in that country with the design of forcing America to intervene. He also paid heavy bribes to men prominent in Labour circles to provoke strikes in ammunition factories.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address From
Cheong Choo... Amoy
Frank Wilson, Brighton House Shanghai
Pun Thian Lin Lane... Shanghai
Scott... Amoy
Tiah... Shanghai

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany, 16th January, 1916. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.)—Matins (11 a.m.)—Responses, Psalms, Venite, Kempton; Psalms 79 and 80; Te Deum, Ockley in F; Jubilate, Hayes in F; Anthem, "I waited for the Lord." Mendelssohn; Hymns, 81, N.B.—Psalms 78, verses 1, 6, 9, 14 and 19 in unison; Psalm 10, verses 7, 14 and 19 in unison. "God Save the King." Holy Communion (12 Noon). Evensong (5.45 p.m.)—Responses, Psalms; Psalm of the 16th evening; Magnificat, Turle; 23rd morning; Nunc Dimittit, Wesley; Hymns, 169, 75 (T. 69) and 31.

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. 16th January, 2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion after Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymn 637; Responses, Psalms; Venite, 16th day, Kempton; Psalm of the 16th morning; Te Deum, St. Jude; Jubilate, Gooden; Hymns, 117, 151 and 11; Kyrie, Monner. National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymn, 376 (tune 40 A.M.); Responses, Psalms; Psalm of the 16th evening; Magnificat, Stainer, W. A. Chan, No. 3; Nunc Dimittit, Stainer, W. A. Chan, No. 375; Hymns, 115 and 167 (tune 190 A.M.) 234. Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 16th January:—8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Service on Presbyter, Rev. W. T. Featherston.

United Church, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 16th January. Sunday Service. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns 377, 613, 163 and 53. Subject: "Love Your Enemies." Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 599, 107, 237, 153 and 376. Collections for British and Foreign Bible Society. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 12.15 p.m.—The anticyclone has again weakened slightly, and spread eastward.

A slight decrease of pressure is shown in all districts, except Indo-China, where it is nearly stationary.

A shallow depression lies over the Vistula. Moderate to light monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China, and strong monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DIFFUSE. FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood: N.E. winds, fresh breeze.
Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong, moderating.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

Hongkong Register, January 14th.

	Previous Day	On Day at 5 p.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.28	31.30	30.35
Temperature	63	67	65
Humidity	66	67	68
Wind Direction	E.S.E.	N.E.	North
Force	3	2	2
Weather	b	o	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 13th: 64.
Lowest open air Temperature on 13th: 55.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly*.

"Far superior to ordinary Handbooks."—*Daily Chronicle*.

Visitors to London should use DARLINGTON'S

LONDON. "A brilliant book."—*The Times*. "Particularly good."—*Academy*. By E. C. COOK and Enlarged Edition AND E. T. COOK, M.A.

ENVIRONS. 24 Maps and Plans. 60 Illustrations, 10 Maps 6s.

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DEVON AND CORNWALL. 80 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Llandrindod Wells, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Tynwyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bettws-y-coed, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should send for DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS 1s. each.

1s. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD. A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

LYNGCOLLEN: DARLINGTON & Co., LONDON: SIMPKIN & Co.

MARTIN'S APOLISTEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Constipation. Martin's Pills is the best and the first remedy that may be administered. Those who have tried it will be convinced. It is a safe and reliable medicine. All Chemists and Druggists sell it. Write for full particulars to MARTIN, Chancery, Southampton, Eng.

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INDIGESTION

HEADACHES BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION

Take care of your digestion, and your health will take care of itself. That is a sound rule of right living. Observe it by giving your stomach, liver and bowels the tonic assistance of Mother Seigel's Syrup, whenever they lose tone or are faulty in action. Experience has shown that this famous remedy is remarkably effective in restoring healthy activity to these important organs. Thousands of former sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, headaches, constipation, and kindred ailments attribute their present good health to the timely use of this deservedly popular remedy.

YIELD TO

Sold also in Tablet Form
Price 2/9.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mr. A. J. van Zijl, Steynsburg, Cape Province, wrote on September 24th, 1914:—"I cannot longer refrain from extolling the merits and efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup as an all-around family medicine. My experience has been one of many years. I attribute the present health, strength and robustness of my children to the periodical doses of this medicine administered by my wife. My wife and I have every confidence, and never lose an opportunity in recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup to sufferers from indigestion or bowel complaints, and the results have always justified our advice."

Mr. William Vainston, Drake, 42 Railway Cottages, Kroom, O.F.S., wrote on June 12th, 1914:—"About ten years ago I suffered from weakness in the stomach and from constipation. Eventually I had a positive dislike for food in any form. In addition I was afflicted with severe headache. After suffering for upwards of six months, Mother Seigel's Syrup was recommended. On the completion of four bottles I had recovered."

At times of crisis it must be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	18th Jan.	28th Jan.
"TAIYUAN"	20th Feb.	28th Feb.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1916. TELEPHONE No. 36. AGENTS. 180

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Sure Signs of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which what get below the surface of the skin.

P. & O. S. N. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	SAID	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, SARDINIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. J. T. Jeffery	18th Jan.	1916	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY via KASHMIR and USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. F. H. S. Stone	23rd Jan.	1916	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR.

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

STEAMERS	TO	SAID
SHANGHAI	LUOHOW	On 16th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	On 18th Jan. 4 P.M.
SWATOW, NINGPO and SHANGHAI	YOHOW	On 18th Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	TEAN	On 18th Jan. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	KAIPOH	On 20th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	On 20th Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	TAMING	On 25th Jan. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Afloat; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

HANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO, SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUOHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Loaded in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

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(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 18th Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

SS. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Sadden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ on 23rd January.

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SS. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 17th January.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS

Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 17th Jan., 11 A.M.	On 17th Jan., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	On 31st Jan., 11 A.M.	On 31st Jan., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 25th Jan.
*DAIREN MARU	6,000—14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
† PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	THURSDAY 3rd Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Feb.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
† ANYOMARU	18,500—15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Mar.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, omitting Shanghai

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10..	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ..	" " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ..	" " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	19,100—16 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	ANDRELEBON	On 24th Jan.
(Without Transhipment)		
HOMeward		
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG	PORTHOUS	On 29th Jan. at 5 P.M.
SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)		

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong, French line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta. State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes. Return Tickets to Europe available two years. Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer "MEXICO MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Pearls.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"INAHO MARU"	T. Wakasawa	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI AND KRELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Murakami	SUNDAY, 16th Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
SOSEU MARU	A. Kobayashi	THURSDAY, 29th Jan., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT.)

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	Imazumi	MONDAY, 17th Jan., 10 A.M.

These Steamers on Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from 8:00 on Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building,

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	from	MARSEILLES	LONDON
	COLOMBO	HAI	to	LES	at
		KONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON		
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
Jan. 16	KASHMIR	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	KARWALA	Feb. 26
Jan. 20	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 11
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 26
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	Apr. 8
Mar. 12	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	Apr. 22
Mar. 28	MALTA	Apr. 3	Apr. 7	MOOLTAN	May 6

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £74. Return £111.

2nd Saloon "A" " " £68. " £102.

" " " " £62. " £78.

" " " " £48. " £72.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £70. Return £105.

2nd Saloon "A" " " £64. " £96.

" " " " £60. " £75.

" " " " £46. " £69.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due
	YAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	STONE	MARSEILLES, if calling	LONDON
	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916
NELLORE	Jan. 17	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
MONGARA	Jan. 31	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	Feb. 22	Mar. 28	Mar. 30
NORE	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	April 10	April 27

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon 2nd Single £87. Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single: £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £44 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	SUWA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 10th Feb., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU	12,500	SUNDAY, 16th Jan., at 4 P.M.
	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, HAMBURG, BREITENBURG, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 1st Feb.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 27th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ	KIRIN MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 20th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	10,000	TUESDAY, 25th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA			
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at 10 A.M.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles	1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 350.	" " 1st Return " 800.	" " 1st Return " 750.
" " 2nd Return " 600.	" " 2nd Return " 450.	" " 2nd Return " 500.	" " 2nd Return " 450.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	£60.15.0	To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Return	£20.2.0
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.	To Yokohama, 1st Return £72.	To Kobe, 1st Return £73.
To Yokohama, 1st Return £72.	To Kobe, 1st Return £73.	To Yokohama, 2nd Return £40.	To Kobe, 2nd Return £41.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	FROM	DATE
Manila	Loongang...	Saturday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Lochow...	Saturday, 15th, 4.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Letters 5.00 P.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wed. day, 19th Jan.)		
Poochow, Shanghai and North China	Kwongang...	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via		
MOJI, VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE	Sado Maru...	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA		Letters 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Taiwan	Katjo Maru...	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Hankow and Haiphong	Tsaoang...	Monday, 17th, 7.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Katjo Maru...	Monday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
New Zealand, via Sydney, Adelaide and	Empire...	Monday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Western Australia via Melbourne		
Swatow and Bangkok	Waishing...	Monday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haimun...	Tuesday, 18th, Noon
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA		
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Yingchow...	Tuesday, 18th, 2.15 P.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 22nd Jan.)		Letters 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Ningpo, Shanghai and		
North China	Yochow...	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tsao...	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Amoy & Takao	Katjo Maru...	Thursday, 20th, 7.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Katjo Maru...	Thursday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Poochow	S. Jao...	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA		
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Shantung...	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 24th Jan.)		Registration 2.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haitan...	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tanning...	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.

* Instead of Kweichow leaving on the 20th inst.
† Superscribed correspondence only for places other than Haiphong and Saigon.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	1.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	1.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	1.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow, and Samahui	7.30 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
	10.00 P.M.	—
Macao	7.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.	—
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	—
	8.00 P.M.	—
Nantau and Saumai	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamshun	4.00 P.M.	—

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 14TH JANUARY, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUES	PAID CLOSING QUOTA	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	\$500, buyers	6 p.c.
China Banking Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$125 all	\$104	8 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$125 all	\$4.80	7 p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$125 all	\$10	—
SHIPPING.				
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	T. 914, buyers	—
Kong Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10 all	T. 15, buyers	—
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75 all	Tls. 72, buyers	6 p.c.
Lawson & Co. Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 71, buyers	—
Boysie Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 40, buyers	—
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 150, sel. & sel.	8 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74 85	\$89, buy, T. 1474	—
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$77, buyers	4 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$84 (old)	3 p.c.
SHIPPING AND ENGINEERING.				
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100 all	\$78 (new), sel.	—
New Engineering & S. B. Works Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 8 all	Tls. 60, buyers	—
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	6,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 94, buy.	—
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	100,000	\$10 all	\$104, sel. \$10.10	6 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	100,000	\$10 all	\$43 1/2 (sales)	—
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED	100,000	\$50 all	\$109, buyers	4 p.c.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED	100,000	\$25 all	\$120	4 p.c.
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	100,000	\$10 all	\$31, buyers	6 p.c.
HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.	300,000	\$10 all	\$52, buyers	4 p.c.
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 all	\$412, buyers	5 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 all	\$15 1/2, sales	6 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250 all	\$30 1/2	6 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	10,000	\$10 all	Tls. 130	—
Yonghai Insurance Association Ltd.	12,400	\$250 all	\$12 1/2, sales	5 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$104, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$103	—
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100 all	\$70	—
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10 all	\$54, sellers	7 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50 all	\$40, buyers	—
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 104	—
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,000	\$50 all	180, buyers	6 p.c.
MATERIALS.				
Maatohappi Ltd. (H'kong, Boshan)	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 37 1/2, buyers	—
MINING.				
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all	32.9, sellers	—
Chinase Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$1 all	30.1	—
Rans Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1 all	\$5.35, buyers	—
Tromm Mines, Limited	100,000	\$1 all	\$7.7, buyers	—
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10 all	\$10, buyers	7 p.c.
ENGINEERING.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$120, buyers	—
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$37, sellers	—
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
Deutsche Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$112 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$10 all	\$20, buyers	4 p.c.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	60,000 pref. 50 000 det.	\$5 all	\$132, sel. \$139, sel. \$142, sel. \$145, sel.	7 p.c.
STEAM TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.	40,000	\$10 all	\$5 1/2, sales	7 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$37, sellers	4 p.c.
South China Moring Port, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	\$23	—
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$53	—
STEAMERS AND MERCHANTS.				
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$1 all	\$5, sel. & sel.	7 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	30,000	\$10 all	\$5.35, sales	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$16, sellers	6 p.c.

LOANS.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1897.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 350	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	January 14th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	1/11 1/2
Documentary B/Ls 4 months sight	2/1 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	258 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	270
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	46 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	nom.
ON HONGKONG.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	144 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	144 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	91 1/2
ON MANILA.	
On demand	92 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	82 1/2
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	104 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.	
On demand	34 1/2 p.m.
ON NAGASAKI.	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	70 1/2
SOY BEANS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.30 p.
GOLD 1 MAR, 100 lbs, per ton	\$68.40
SILVER 100 lbs, per ton	27 1/2

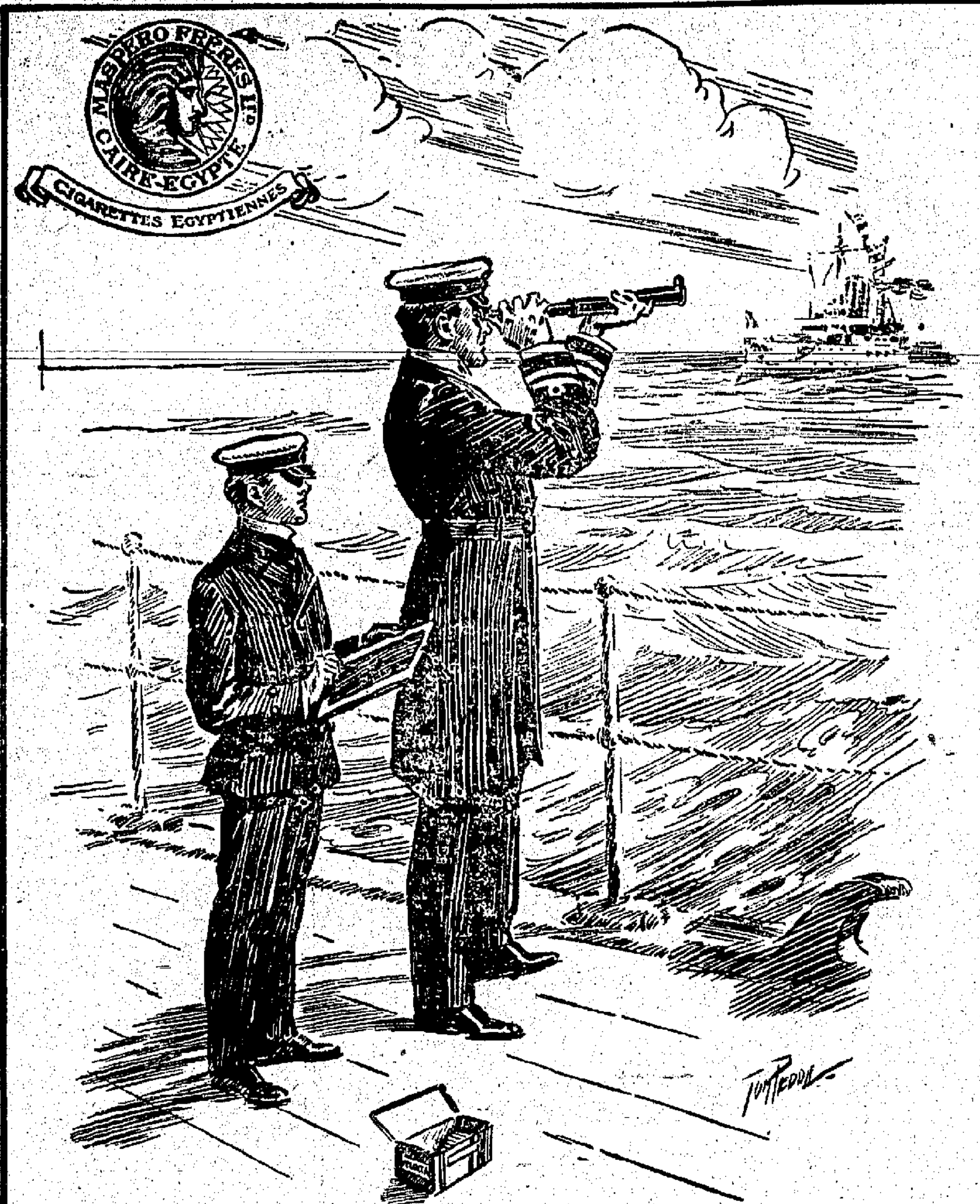
SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 20 cents piece	\$ 8.30 discount.
Hongkong 10 " "	\$ 8.15 " "
Canton 20 " "	\$ 8.18 " "
Canton 10 " "	\$ 8.00 " "

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, S. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10]



"What's the Signal?"
"Commander asks: Have you any Felucca Cigarettes?"

FELUCCA EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Possess an individuality and distinction that never fails to charm.

THE NEW PRICES FOR "FELUCCA" CIGARETTES ARE—

\$3.00 for 100 CIGARETTES.
\$1.50 for 50 "

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... 4,210,000
(Gold) \$7,460,000

ALL kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

8, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. [81]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,900,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [132]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sinking ... \$1,250,000, at \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq. F. H. HOLYOKE, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GURLEY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIN.

CHIEF MANAGERS:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Lunghai, Tsinghsien, Hainan, Haikow, Ningbo, Shaochow, Chichang, Lunghai, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaiyung, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowkeu, Tientsin, Chowtsun, Tientsin, Lintai, Lintai, Tientsin, Yihub, Hainan, Chafu, Tientsin, TAIYUAN: Yunchang, Fochow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Mookien, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkiang, Antung, Canton, Kueiyang, Peking, Kueiyang, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [171]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 4,150,000

President: KASUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KUNIO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
YOSHIO SADA, Esq.
KYOKU YAMAGUCHI, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Akita, Kagi, Makung, Taitoh, Amoy, Kankou, Osaka, Taitoh, Canton, Keelung, Shanghai, Taitoh, Fookow, Kichang, Singapore, Taitoh, Gikan, Kobe, Shinkoku, Taitoh, Hongkong, London, Swatow, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS:—
PARREY'S BANK.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
Correspondents at Chonbin, Chonbin, Dairen, Fusan, Hailo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Samarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VOUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915. [92]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000
Paid-up ... " 562,500
Reserve Fund ... " 500,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Ceylon, Hongkong, Kato Bharu, Rangoon, Colombo, Fookow, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Delhi, Kandy, Madras.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. [78]